Aufgabe 5

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$$

a) Das Dreieck ist gleichschenklig, also

$$\alpha = \beta$$

$$\alpha = (180^\circ - 90^\circ) : 2 = 45^\circ$$
$$\beta = 45^\circ$$

b)

$$\alpha = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$$

c) Das Dreieck ist gleichschenklig, also

$$\beta = 50^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - 50^\circ - 50^\circ = 80^\circ$$

d) Das Dreieck ist gleichseitig, also

$$\alpha = \beta = \gamma$$

$$\alpha = 180^\circ : 3 = 60^\circ$$
$$\beta = 60^\circ$$
$$\gamma = 60^\circ$$

Aufgabe 6

Es muss gelten

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 11^\circ$$
$$\beta = 19^\circ$$
$$\gamma = 150^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 32^\circ$$
$$\beta = 38^\circ$$
$$\gamma = 110^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$
$$\beta = 60^\circ$$
$$\gamma = 60^\circ$$

$$\beta = 45^\circ$$
$$\gamma = 90^\circ$$
$$\alpha = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ$$